



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

AMONG THE PEACE ORGANIZATIONS

IOWA PEACE SOCIETY

THE Iowa Peace Society was organized in Des Moines, Iowa, on August 28. There was a representative attendance from various parts of the State, and also from the political parties and other organizations. The Des Moines local of the Socialist party called upon its members to attend in a body. The society will become a branch of the American Peace Society, which was represented by A. W. Kliefoth and Rev. Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, of Chicago.

The officers elected were: President, Mr. Harveyingham, editor of the Des Moines *Register-Leader*; vice-president, Miss Flora Dunlap, Des Moines; secretary, Dr. Dwight P. Breed, Grinnell; treasurer, Mr. K. W. Brown, Ames. There are also twenty-four honorary vice-presidents.

SWEDISH SOCIETY OF PEACE AND ARBITRATION

As a result of a peace congress held by the Swedish Society of Peace and Arbitration at Varberg, Sweden, June 25 to 27, a pamphlet has been issued by the society presenting to all of the warring nations a vigorous protest against the present war. It aims to enumerate the causes of the war and to state the duty of the Scandinavian pacifists in the crisis.

Among the things urged by the pamphlet are the liberty of commerce, the suppression of national armaments, and the establishment of an international executive power. The congress voted in favor of the restoration of Belgium. An immediate international organization among the peace workers was also urged.

A meeting of the Scandinavian parliaments was proposed, in order that representatives from the assemblies might lay plans for a meeting of all neutral states with the object of collectively offering mediation. It was thought that the assembly should accept the principle that an enduring peace will be possible only when the nations renounce the desire of conquest. For the purpose of concluding disarmament by treaty between the Scandinavian countries it was felt that an entente of the three nations should be established.

MINNESOTA PEACE SOCIETY

Several meetings were held by the Minnesota branch of the American Peace Society at the Minnesota State Fair, which occurred at St. Paul from September 6 to 13. The feature of the meetings was an address on the 13th by William Jennings Bryan. Other speakers at the meetings were Governor Hammond, of Minnesota; Dr. Cyrus Northrop, president of the Minnesota branch, and Col. James H. Davidson, who had charge of the program.

AUSTRALIAN PEACE ALLIANCE

The Australian Peace Alliance has passed the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this alliance it is desirable that steps be now taken to bring about at The Hague, or at Berne, a conference of the following nations: United States, Russia, Germany, Great Britain, France, Austria, Italy, Spain, Japan, Belgium, Turkey, Sweden, China, Norway, Portugal, Denmark,

Greece, Holland, and Switzerland, to consider whether any question at issue between them cannot be settled by other means than war, and to consider the formation of a World Parliament to take over the subject of international relations, each nation to have three representatives, one to be appointed by the government of such nation and two by the people, one of whom shall be a woman."

FRIENDS' NATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE

Nearly one hundred and fifty were present at the Friends' National Peace Conference, which was held at Winona Lake, Indiana, from July 23 to 26. Most of the addresses were given by Friends, but Miss Jane Addams and Dr. George W. Nasmyth, of the World Peace Foundation, were in attendance. The following resolutions were passed by the conference:

Whereas the witness of the Society of Friends for more than 250 years has been uniformly against the use of war and military force as a means of securing the ends for which men live and strive, and

Whereas the lives and rights of American and other neutral citizens cannot be rendered secure by the United States taking part in a war in which both sides, in some measure, are straining or violating international law, and

Whereas the principles of justice and humanity, as well as the lives and rights of American and other neutral citizens can be secured only by the reform and extension of international law, and

Whereas this requires

1. An international legislative body for its creation.
2. An international court of justice for its interpretation, and
3. An international agreement for its enforcement by such forms of non-intercourse and other non-military sanctions as may be most effective; therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge, as an action which can now be taken toward securing these ends, and as an important step toward the establishment of a world government and a more lasting peace, that the government of the United States convocate a conference of such neutral nations as it may be deemed practical to include to consider what action they can take to protect and advance their common interests and the interests of humanity, justice, and peace.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA

A course of thirteen lessons on "International Peace, a Study in Christian Fraternity," has been prepared by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, through its commission on Christian education. This course will be published during October, November, and December of this year in the Sunday school and other periodicals of the various churches affiliated with the Federal Council. These lessons are assured a circulation of three million among senior and adult Sunday-school classes, and it is expected that their distribution will ultimately reach five million. While not discussing the present war, these studies aim to create and crystallize sentiment among professing Christians in the interests of international fraternity. The lessons will be printed and distributed both in English and in German.

INTERNATIONAL SISTERHOOD OF PEACE

"The International Sisterhood of Peace" has been formed in Melbourne, Australia, in order to bring the

influence of women to bear on the abolition of war. The object of the sisterhood is as follows: "To promote mutual knowledge of each other by the women of different nations, good will, and friendship; to study the causes, economic and moral, of war, and by every means in their power to bring the humanizing influence of women to bear on the abolition of war and the substitution of international justice and arbitration for irrational methods of violence." The secretary is Mrs. Charles Strong, Barnato Grove, Armadale, Australia.

JAPAN PEACE SOCIETY

The Rev. D. Ebina and Dr. U. Hattori, of the Japan Peace Society, sailed July 10 for the United States. Their mission is similar to that of Drs. Shailer Mathews and Sidney L. Gulick, who, representing the Federal Council of American Churches, visited Japan some

months ago for the purpose of promoting a more friendly interest between Japan and America. The hope was expressed, at a dinner given in the honor of the Rev. Ebina and Dr. Hattori before they sailed, that the representatives of Japan would communicate to the American people Japan's sincerity in her desire to maintain the most cordial friendship with America.

MASSACHUSETTS PEACE SOCIETY

The Massachusetts Peace Society is organizing the State on the basis of a local committee of the Society in each of the cities and larger towns. As a result of activity during the past summer, local committees have been started in the following places: Adams, Athol, Andover, Chelsea, Fitchburg, Gardner, Great Barrington, Greenfield, Holyoke, Malden, North Adams, Northampton, Orange, Pittsfield, Quincy, Shelburne Falls.

FIELD DEPARTMENT NOTES

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES DEPARTMENT

THE director of this department delivered an address in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. at Tampa, Fla., on August 8, and reports indicate that it was enthusiastically received. Addresses during the month were also given in Florida at Lakeland, Arcadia, Kissimmee, and Sanford. The women's clubs and the churches of the towns united in promoting the meetings. The Women's Federation in Florida will arrange a tour this fall for the director to all of the principal cities and towns of the State.

NEW YORK PEACE SOCIETY

A statement in opposition to the laying of an embargo on the export of munitions of war to the belligerents in Europe was drawn up and signed by several of the vice-presidents and directors of the New York Peace Society and given to the press the first part of September. This statement is personal rather than official, as it was not possible then, on account of the vacation period, to call a meeting of the board and to take official action. While opinion was not unanimous among those who could be reached, it is believed that the statement expresses the views of the great majority of the officials of the society. The statement is as follows:

To the members and the constituents of the New York Peace Society:

In view of the demand that is being made, ostensibly in

the name of American friends of peace, that our government shall reverse the policy regarding the sale by merchants and manufacturers of munitions of war to belligerent governments, the officers and the directors of the New York Peace Society feel themselves under obligation to declare that they oppose the laying of an embargo on such exports.

We mention the following reasons for our attitude:

First. Scrupulous observance by the nations of international law is essential to progress toward peace. Accepted principles of international law should not be changed in the interest of either belligerent while a war is in progress. The law, as is admitted, permits the exportation of munitions.

Second. The custom of making enormous preparations for war in time of peace ought to be discouraged. If a nation might not lawfully purchase arms from the merchants of neutral countries after the outbreak of hostilities, it would be forced to invest vast sums of money in armament plants and to pile up enormous reserves of ammunition. Many small countries which lack the means of producing arms and ammunition could not possibly supply the lack, and the same thing is true of large but purely agricultural countries. Natural resources for securing raw materials and highly developed industries might give to one nation a dangerous preponderance over others.

Signed by Alton B. Parker, Francis Lynde Stetson, John A. Stewart, George A. Plimpton, Samuel T. Dutton, William S. Bennet, William H. Bliss, Albert Shaw, Lyman Abbott, John Bates Clark, Horace White, Frederick Lynch, George Haven Putnam, William Jay Schieffelin, William H. Short, Mary J. Pierson, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, A. Augustus Healy, Robert Underwood Johnson, Isaac N. Seligman, and Hamilton Holt.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Diplomacy of the War of 1914. By Ellery C. Stowell. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. 728 p. Price, \$5.00 net.

It is impossible to think or speak intelligently about the War of 1914 without knowing the significance of the Concert of Europe which grew out of the Council of Vienna and of the forces which led to the alliances for maintaining the balance of power. The conditions which made this war possible grew out of the impotence of these organizations. The surprise is that the war did not come earlier. Indeed, Europe has on various occasions been much nearer to war than we are in the habit of considering. England and France nearly clashed over the Fashoda incident, late in the year 1898. The settlement of that difficulty and the influence that led England to favor French aspirations in Morocco make interesting reading. The defeat of Russia by Japan encouraged Germany to press her claims in Morocco and led to the conference at Algeciras, with the result that England

and Russia became so friendly that in 1907 they were co-operating intimately in the partition of Persia. The importance of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria in October, 1908, is familiar; but due importance is rarely given to the incident at Agadir in 1911. One cannot know the present war without understanding the forces involved in the Turco-Italian War, 1911-1912, and in the Balkan Wars. These all were real crises in European history. They are briefly, simply, and adequately considered by Professor Stowell in this valuable contribution to current history. The various documents of the nature of evidence are also carefully analyzed, showing the political aims of the Powers and the various alliances. The whole question of Belgian neutrality receives extended treatment. A chronology, a list of citations, and an index add immeasurably to the value of the volume.